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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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Hotel Strike Settled With Satisfaction to Workers and Operators

The strike in San Francisco's leading hotels, which had been in effect for nearly three months, came to a close on Wednesday last with the signing of agreements with all the unions concerned shortly before 6 p. m.

Amid much rejoicing on the part of the hotel owners and the strikers, preparations started to open the hostelries for business at the earliest possible moment, and most of them were receiving guests within a short time after the completion of the last agreement.

Under the terms of the agreements wages and hours are to be determined by a board of arbitration; but until decision is made the unions will continue on the forty-hour week which was one of the original demands.

Strikers affiliated with the culinary unions voted 1531 to 615, by secret ballot, to accept a proposal that provided: (1) Recognition of all six striking unions for purposes of collective bargaining; (2) preferential hiring for all except "front office" clerks and executives; (3) arbitration of wages and hours by a board composed of three representing the unions, three the employers and a chairman selected from a list of five; (4) the forty-hour week pending outcome of arbitration; (5) a contract renewable from year to year until June 30, 1941. With preferential hiring guaranteed, union members prepared to make this clause as effective as a union shop provision.

Negotiations With Other Unions

A last-minute hitch developed in plans to immediately re-open the hotels when owners came to negotiate with the International Union of Operating Engineers, which had submitted demands on the hotels two months before the strike started on May 1.

Throughout the strike negotiations with the culinary crafts hotels had represented themselves as speaking for eighteen Class "A" hotels and one Class "B" hotel. When the engineers came to deal with them the eighteen Class "A's" were suddenly reduced to only six because of the higher pay given engineers in the higher class houses. A proposition by the owners was being studied by the engineers as press time of the Labor Clarion neared.

One provision of the agreement approved by the strikers provided that all unions who went out in sympathy with the strikers must be taken care of before the nearly 3000 would return to work. Each striking union set about to see that no one went to work except those sent by the unions themselves.

New Local Given Recognition

Recognition for Hotel Employees' Union, Local 283, for the first time since its organization, was considered one of the big gains made by the strike. Hotel owners would have nothing to do with representatives of this union when they sought to make arrangements for a meeting last spring.

While the Operating Engineers were attempting to come to agreement with the owners, the Laundry Workers and Garage Employees' unions were meeting favorable replies.

Messages of congratulations from Edward Flore, general president, and Robert B. Hesketh, general secretary of the international organization of the culinary workers, were received by the strikers.

Mass Meeting Hears Committee Report

Returning to work on the forty-hour week, strikers declared they had won part of the fight for permanent continuance of that feature of their original demands, and anticipate it will have a tremendous influence on the decision of the arbitration board.

Members of the Labor Council advisory committee joined in strongly urging strikers to accept the settlement agreement at a huge mass meeting in Exposition Auditorium last Monday morning. Immediately after the meeting strikers began voting on the proposal that terminated their walkout.

The solidarity built up among the membership of the six unions in nearly three months on the picket lines will be made more binding as time passes.

Any violations of the agreement by the owners will be met with a united front by union members, their leaders contended.

It is estimated that the strike has cost the hotel owners about six and a half million dollars in gross business.

Statement by Strike Leaders

A statement on the strike settlement by Walter Cowan, chairman, and Hugo Ernst, secretary of the joint strike committee, on Tuesday last, was as follows:

"We regard this as a victory. The cause of our strikers, which was union recognition for the clerks, has been won. Three thousand hotel workers went out on strike on May 1 because the hotel owners refused to recognize the collective bargaining rights of the clerks. Now that this has been granted the strike comes to a victorious close for the hotel workers.

"Eighty-seven days of strike have won for some three thousand hotel workers conditions for which we have been fighting for twenty years. Each of us is recognized as a union man and woman. Hiring by the hotels henceforth will be through our union offices. We are guaranteed a fair wage and hour settlement through the arbitration board award.

"This strike ends unsatisfactory conditions that have for so long existed in San Francisco hotels.

"We are grateful in our victory for the solidarity of the six unions, the backing of unions who walked out with us, the support of organized labor, the whole-hearted co-operation of the advisers in the Labor Council, and Federal Conciliator Mathewson. We will hail the end of the strike when other unions involved reach a satisfactory settlement.

"As soon as the hotels inform us of the number of workers they need in various departments we will supply them with competent help. All help will, of course, be supplied through the unions."

MILK WAGON DRIVERS

Nominations for delegates to the State Federation of Labor will be made by Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 on Wednesday, August 4. The election will take place on August 18. Six delegates are to be elected, and President Barnes reports great interest is being shown in the contest. He reports also that the union is in splendid condition and is proceeding under agreements with employers which are working out satisfactorily.

Two Unions Expelled From Labor Council On Order From Green

Last Friday evening's session of the San Francisco Labor Council witnessed the unseating of two delegations from affiliated unions and for the first time brought directly into the local situation the controversy between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Various minor subjects having indirect bearing upon the existing situation have come up on the Council floor within the past few weeks. The central body's officials and executive committee and the majority of its delegates have exerted every effort, through earnest persuasion and reasoning, to preserve harmony in the local field. The experiences of the past, when confronted with somewhat similar situations and successful methods then used, have been drawn upon in the various sincere attempts to maintain and preserve the best interests of the workers in this city. And there is no doubt these efforts will be continued, notwithstanding recent developments.

The action taken last week came as the result of a telegram to Secretary John A. O'Connell from President Green of the A. F. of L., reading as follows:

Text of Green's Telegram

"Cannery Workers' charter 20379 of San Francisco and Filling Station Attendants' charter 19570 were officially revoked. Because of this action these federal labor unions cannot be represented in San Francisco central body. I therefore direct that these locals be dissociated from membership in San Francisco central body immediately."

The two locals involved had recently voted in favor of the C. I. O., following which their charters had been revoked by Secretary Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor, acting in behalf of President Green. The telegram of the A. F. of L. executive was in conformity with that action and with the laws of the parent body.

In addition to the vote of the two locals with regard to the C. I. O. both have been engaged in strikes and the establishing of picket lines not in conformity with the local Labor Council laws and which did not have its sanction. Council officials had participated in certain of the negotiations with the plants affected by the strikes. Apparent disinclination on the part of the unions to abide by the advice of the Council executives has been the subject of extended debate in Council sessions for the past three weeks. The action of the two locals in failing to observe the usual procedure with relation to strikes and picket lines had undoubtedly prejudiced their cause as presented to the delegates when the telegram came from the A. F. of L. directing that the unions be dissociated.

Participants in Debate

Upon motion being made to comply with the mandate given, a lengthy debate followed, also other motions which would have had the effect of postponing or otherwise disposing of the subject. The latter were not entertained.

Delegates John P. McLaughlin, Teamsters; William H. Urmy, Electrical Workers; George Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers; John Daly, Letter Carriers; President Shelley and Secretary

(Continued on Page Two)

Freedom Is Demanded For Mooney and Billings

An impressive demonstration in San Francisco last Sunday marked the twenty-first anniversary of the imprisonment of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings. Demand for their freedom and calling upon supporters of the movement for ceaseless and nation-wide activity toward that end were themes of the day's program, which are being echoed in gatherings throughout the country this week.

Starting from the Embarcadero, a procession of various organizations, in which the maritime, needle trades and culinary unions were predominant, came up Market street to the Civic Auditorium. In the van marched the wife of Tom Mooney. Several bands, official union banners, streamers and signs with varied wording significant of the objective sought, autos carrying "old-timers" in the movement, and occasional vocal demands for the prisoners' freedom, together with ranks of men, women and children, of many nationalities, were heard and seen by the equally large numbers who lined the sidewalks.

A crowd occupying the seating capacity of the entire lower floor and a large portion of the gallery greeted the opening speaker and remained through a greater part of the somewhat lengthy program. Herbert Resner was chairman of the meeting, and ex-Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York delivered the principal address, other speakers being John Shelley, H. C. Carrasco, George Kidwell, Harry Bridges, George T. Davis, I. B. Tolins and Paul Richie. Much of the familiar historic ground of the noted case was covered by the speakers, but throughout was an optimistic ring in view of the developments of the past year in connection with the pending habeas corpus proceedings.

A collection was taken which approached the $5000 mark and ranged in amounts from $2 contributed by smaller organizations to $3000 pledged by sympathizers in the Railroad Brotherhoods. In addition were the voluntary contributions made in the collection boxes which were passed through the audience.

Telegrams were read from sympathizers throughout the nation, including also a message from Mooney expressing appreciation for the long-continued effort in his behalf, but not regretting "one day" of his imprisonment should it mean sacrifice of his declaration of innocence of the crime with which he was charged.

STORES STRIKE AVERTED

An agreement granting a wage increase of 10 per cent, retroactive to May 1, a forty-hour six-day week, with provision for overtime, and recognition of the Retail Department Store Employees' Union as sole collective bargaining agency was approved by the union last Wednesday by a vote of 1280 to 389. Minimum wages are fixed in the agreement at from $18 to $35 a week. President Shelley of the Labor Council urged acceptance.

Two Unions Expelled

(Continued from Page One)

O'Connell were among the speakers favoring compliance with the mandate. In opposition were Delegates Louis Goldblatt, Warehousemen; E. F. Dillon, Machinists; Harry Bridges, Longshoremen, and John Monahan, Filling Station Employees.

Heavy Vote for Expulsion

For the affirmative, mention was made that those who do not like the A. F. of L. should gracefully retire and form their own council; that no group has a copyright on the much abused word "unity," in the present situation; that it is a policy of certain C. I. O. sympathizers to remain part of the Council for disruptive purposes; the two unions brought expulsion upon themselves; it is too much to expect that rational thought can be applied to irrational action; delegates should go the limit in keeping all unions affiliated, but the two unions had gone beyond support.

Delegates opposing the expulsion order contended: Unity of labor would be broken; expulsion will not solve the existing problems; next week other unions may be similarly situated, and still others might voluntarily walk out of the Council; delegation of authority to any one individual, even though in high position, is dangerous; "raiding" of smaller unions by the more powerful should not be sanctioned.

Full and free discussion was granted—a motion for the previous question being once voted down—but when the final vote was taken there was shown to be a practically two-to-one majority in favor of obeying the mandate, the figures being 262 in favor to 135 against.

National Labor Board Fair, Says Roosevelt

Congressman John Rankin of Mississippi has declared that he will seek removal of the National Labor Relations Board members and will try to "change or repeal" the Wagner Act. He charged that officials of the board "ruthlessly" forced closing of a cotton mill in Tupelo, Miss., and that they had "boasted about it," and further that they were engaged in "communistic activities" and stirring industrial strife in the South.

Senator Nye of North Dakota has also declared that the board is so biased in favor of the Committee for Industrial Organization "that the average man regards it as an adjunct."

Both Sides Critical

At a press conference this week President Roosevelt defended the board, saying that it has also been accused of bias in favor of management, hence that since criticism comes from both sides of industry it must be a sign that the board is doing an impartial job.

The President's observations at his press conference came while Senator Black was striving to prevent the administration's wage-hour bill from becoming the vehicle for amendments to the Wagner Act. Senator Vandenburg, Republican, of Michigan, has announced he will propose amendments to increase the responsibility of labor unions, to prevent "coercion" of employees, and to give the employer the right of appeal to the labor board.

Provisions of Pending Bill

The bill now before the Senate would give an administrative board power to fix the minimum wage as high as 40 cents an hour and a maximum work-week as low as forty hours for industries in interstate commerce, and would also prohibit child labor.

Press dispatches this week indicate that while the administration is pressing for enactment of the bill at the present session of Congress, nevertheless there is some doubt of its enactment due to pressure from certain members in favor of final adjournment immediately following passage of the amended court reform measure.

SUSPEND C. I. O. UNIONS

The Massachusets Federation of Labor, acting on orders of President William Green of the A. F. of L., has suspended an estimated fifty locals of national unions who also were affiliated with John L. Lewis' C. I. O.

Charge for Transfers by Private Company Boost for City Railway

The San Francisco Municipal Railway is said to be a winner to the extent of $500 a day from the recently installed charge of two cents for transfers made by the privately-owned Market Street Line.

A report to Utilities Manager Cahill also indicates that use of transfers by Market Street Railway patrons has fallen off 45 per cent since the two-cent charge went into effect. This was the result at the five points where the two systems interchange transfers.

Numerous former patrons of the private line now walk short distances and ride on the city-owned lines in preference to paying the transfer tariff.

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Los Angeles Court Ruling on Picketing

In Los Angeles, last Monday, Judge Emmet H. Wilson in the superior court ruled it is a violation of the federal constitution for a labor union to picket a place of business solely for the purpose of forcing it to employ union labor exclusively or to force employees to join a union. It was held that the right of organized labor to picket exists only when there is a bona fide dispute.

The decision was given in enjoining picketing of the Los Angeles, Long Beach and Compton markets operated by C. S. Smith Metropolitan Market Company, Ltd. The court also held the company is entitled to damages for loss of business, but did not immediately set the amount.

Judge Wilson said evidence showed none of the company's employees was dissatisfied and that laborer and employer could not be deprived of the right to contract with one another; further that if the right to labor in a chosen trade were conditioned upon membership in any organization, "the enshrined and cherished Bill of Rights becomes vacuum."

Examinations for State Civil Service Positions Scheduled for Next Month

To find qualified applicants for positions in the state civil service, the State Personnel Board has scheduled the following examinations:

August 7 (applications must be filed by July 31). Institution laundryman (men only), $100 a month; platen pressman (men only), $1.20 per hour; reader for the blind, 25 cents an hour, or $15 a month part-time.

August 14 (applications must be filed by August 7.) Hide and brand inspector (men only), $140 a month; educational director, California Institution for Women (women only), $200 a month; head farmer, California Institution for Women (married men only), $150 a month; custodian, historical building, $65 a month.

August 21 (applications must be filed by August 14). Attorney, Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement (men only), $225 a month; milking machine operator (men only), $110 a month; key punch operator, $80 a month.

Bulletins for each of the examinations, giving details of necessary qualifications by applicants, can be secured from the State Personnel Board offices in San Francisco or from offices of the California State Employment Service.

PHARMACISTS MAKE PROGRESS

Following the recent signing of an agreement with the Shumate chain of drug stores for one year, L. D. Miles, business representative of the Pharmacists' Union, announced last week that negotiations are in progress with the three Weinstein stores, and the Owl, Sontag, Benatar and Wallgreen stores, and the Northern California Druggists' Association. Hopes were expressed that through conferences scheduled for this week various minor points of differences would be ironed out. The Pharmacists' organization has shown gratifying progress in recent months—and in a field long neglected, since it contains a class of professional and skilled workers deserving of highest consideration.

ROWBOAT PICKET LINE

From St. Helens, Ore., comes word that a rowboat picket line, established on the Columbia River to prevent passage of logs to a non-union mill at Ridgefield, Wash., was proving effective. Two men in a boat halted a tug with a tow of logs and explained they represented a picket line. The captain in charge refused to pass, and tied up.

SUPERINTENDENT'S VACATION

William P. McCabe, well known superintendent of the Labor Temple, returned to his duties last Monday following a week's vacation, which was spent at Harbin Springs. He reports having danced every night following daily indulgence in the waters' health-giving properties, both being added to forgetting the number of chairs necessary for various nightly meetings, the state of the fuel oil supply, lasting qualities of floor linoleum, headaches from compiling required reports to the government, window glass tolls to coming Di Magios, and other incidentals making up his daily rounds and duties at the capitol building of labor in San Francisco.

Another New Union

Another new A. F. of L. union has been added to the fast growing list in San Francisco by the State Federation of Labor. A charter has been received for Process Cheese and Mayonnaise Products Workers' Union No. 20987. The charter was installed and temporary officers elected Tuesday. Temporary officers are: Oscar Jones, president; James Gallagher, vice-president; William Corbett, secretary-treasurer; trustees, Earl Pollard, Leo Bloom, and Paul Harper. The union already has close to one hundred members, principally in one palnt, and is planning a general organization program.

Musicians Negotiate on Ending Recording Evils

American Federation of Musicians' officials began negotiations in New York this week with the radio and recording firms, which they hope will bring an agreement by today (Friday) for drastic restriction on the use of "canned music."

The union objects to unlimited use of recordings, on the ground that it deprives musicians of employment. It is also declared that there have been secret recordings made of the music of well known bands and orchestras playing under existing conditions and agreements, such records being made by running wires to rooms distant from those in which the performance was being given. It is understood that no objection is entered by the union to the use of records in private homes.

The Federation last week threatened a nation-wide strike against the making of further recordings after August 14 unless the radio and recording firms come to terms. The Federation, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, has 700 locals.

Although the big radio networks, it is said, have a general rule against using recordings except for special sound effects, they are participating in the discussions because they are affiliated with small radio stations which use recordings.

JOINT PICNIC NEXT SUNDAY

Retail Department Store Employees' Union No. 1100 and Millinery Workers' Union No. 40 will hold their joint picnic next Sunday, August 1, at New Portola Park. Members of union labor are cordially invited. A bus and auto caravan will leave the Civic Center at 9 a. m. Round trip tickets, including admission to the park, are $1; without bus transportation, admittance will be 40 cents. Picknickers are invited to bring basket lunches, though refreshments will be sold on the grounds.

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FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1937

Fire in a Powder Factory

President Roosevelt is getting twice a day from the State Department reports on the mixup between Japan and China. If anything specially important happens, news of its goes to the White House at once. For President Roosevelt realizes, what too many of us do not, that the world may be set on fire by the fighting now going on in China.

On the surface of things Japan has all the military advantages. She is armed to the teeth, while China hardly is armed at all. She has a unified government control, while united action by the Chinese depends on agreement between rival leaders and discordant factions. She has picked a time when the liberal powers are particularly anxious to avoid war, and when the Russian government is obviously absorbed in internal difficulties. But, for all that, Japan's brutal aggression in China is not wise.

There are nearly 400,000,000 Chinese. They are perhaps the least military large people in the world; but they have made good soldiers before and can do so again. They are divided; but if anything can bring them together in a fighting unit it is the way Japan is treating them now. And now, as for thousands of years past, time fights for China and the Chinese.

Japan is guided by military raiders, no longer by real statesmen. No statesman, no rational man who knows anything of history, would bring upon his country the hatred of 400,000,000 people whose breed has lasted for thirty centuries. The Japanese militarists are playing with fire in a powder factory. The explosion may rock the world; but it will destroy them.

Ban on Loans to Block War

Another move to withdraw all American support from any war anywhere is under way in Congress under the leadership of Representative Thomas O'Malley of Wisconsin, who is sponsoring a resolution which would block private loans and credits to all foreign governments for use in preparation or prosecution of war.

Congressman O'Malley's measure provides simply that it shall be unlawful for persons "to make loans or give credits to persons in foreign countries when these loans and credits are to be used for preparation for war or the prosecution of war."

The bill also bans all exports of arms, ammunition or implements of war, except to nations on the American continents engaged in war against a non-American state or states.

Introduction of the measure indicates growing congressional concern for tightening the nation's neutrality policy, which now prevents loaning of money and export of munitions only in case of war. This non-support of war, members of Congress say, needs expanding to withdraw American aid from preparation for war as well.

In this connection Representative Hamilton Fish of New York is sponsoring a measure to ban peace-time exports of munitions, Representative Herman Koppleman of Connecticut is the author of a bill to stop exports of scrap steel, and Representative Fred L. Crawford of Michigan has introduced a bill which would ban exports of pig iron as well as scrap steel.

Hard Lot of Henry Ford

"Henry Ford must feel himself a much aggrieved man these days. People just won't let him alone," says an I. L. N. S. writer. For instance:

"The National Labor Relations Board has held hearings on charges that Ford is alternately bullying and wheedling his employees to keep them from joining a union and has even resorted to violence on this account.

"A state judge, Ralph W. Liddy, after sitting for a month as a one-man grand jury, returned fifteen indictments against Ford's company and employees, charging them with assault to do great bodily harm. Warrants have been issued, and some of them have been served.

"To a man like Henry Ford, accustomed to despotic control of an industry for more than thirty years, and totally unacquainted with any human activity not connected with mechanics, this must seem sheer persecution. What if he has threatened and blarneyed his workers to keep them out of unions? They're his workers, ain't they? What if he did have Richard Frankensteen beaten up? The fellow was interfering with Ford's business. He was actually passing out to Ford workers leaflets which contradicted almost everything Ford had told them for years. He deserved a beating.

"This, so far as anybody can tell, is the way Ford's mind is working. For more than thirty years he has been a despot. When he found himself needing cash he shipped unordered cars to his dealers and drew sight drafts on them for the amounts. Many of them went broke under the strain; but most of them managed to borrow money and pay the drafts. When he wanted his engineers to work out a new model he closed his plant and left his workers to charity or starvation. He knew, he told a reporter in New York, that the experience was doing them good.

"Perhaps this experience is doing Henry good. At least, it is something new."

What Did "Mr. Dooley" Say?

The manufacturers' committee of the New Orleans Association of Commerce at a special meeting adopted four resolutions expressing its "policy" in current labor controversies, as follows:

Opposition to the Black-Connery labor standards bill; indorsement of the Vandenburg bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act; advocating state legislation to incorporate labor unions and to limit picketing to employees of plants picketed; opposition to the Committee for Industrial Organization or any other organization whose leaders appear to have a communistic background.

The operator of the Lane Cotton Mills, who has been charged formally with discouraging union organization in his plant, introduced the resolution opposing the John L. Lewis organization. And write your own odds on a ticket that a few short years ago the same operator would have been "resoluting" against a Samuel Gompers or a William Green organization, with all its works and background. As chairman of the Association committee on hindsight he is overburdened, and deserves shorter hours.

Early nomination by President Roosevelt of a Supreme Court justice to replace retired Justice Willis Van Devanter is regarded by persons familiar with the court as likely, in view of important "new deal" cases before the tribunal.

United States Foreign Policy

An important address entitled "Present Aspects of World Peace" was delivered on July 7 by Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles before the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs at Charlottesville, Va. The Welles speech takes on importance because it may be considered as an official declaration of policy by the administration in the field of foreign affairs. A four-point program on which the nations of the world must agree if they desire peace was listed by Under Secretary Welles. The four-point program included:

(1) Revitalization of international morals, restoration of the sanctity of the pledged word given between nations, reaffirmation of the principles of international law; (2) abolition and reduction of artificial trade barriers; (3) limitation and eventual reduction of armaments; (4) frequent conversations between representatives of governments, free intercourse between their peoples and free exchange of views and ideas.

The under secretary made it clear that the United States was going to pursue an independent course, but one of co-operation with the European nations in maintaining peace in any program which did not entangle this country in the Old World's political questions.

In the Welles speech Washington observers saw the administration throwing its support behind a policy of close alignment with Great Britain in a joint effort to force peace on the world. This policy has been followed in the past by the United States, but there has seldom been a more pointed statement of the close harmony of the two nations.

The National Labor Relations Board recently ordered elections to be held as promptly as practicable among the unlicensed personnel in certain departments of fifty steamship lines operating out of Gulf and Atlantic ports. The result will determine a collective bargaining agent as between claims of the International Seamen's Union and the National Maritime Union. Each of these organizations has contracts with various companies included in the case, but it is stated the Board believes that both, in filing petitions for an election, have waived their rights to assert the existence of these contracts as a bar to elections. Contracts made by the companies directly with their employees or with the latter's representatives are likewise deemed as not precluding the holding of elections.

The Maritime Commission is taking a peep into the living quarters and living conditions of crews on American ships. Living conditions on the liners Washington and Manhattan are such that Joseph Curran, an official of the National Maritime Union, refused to sail on either ship. Messrooms are usually located near the boiler and engine rooms. Sleeping quarters are jammed. Ventilation is conspicuous in its inadequacy. Curran laid stress on the fact that 110 affidavits depicting shipping conditions had been given to Secretary of Commerce Daniel Roper, and not made public. He suggested that the commission subpoena these documents.

"What we need is a federal act providing for large fines against counties and for heavy punishment of officials who fail to protect the basic civil rights to strike, to picket, to exercise freedom of speech and of assemblage, and to trial by jury." This is from a Philadelphia "Record" editorial on the "justifiable homicide" verdict of the Chicago coroner's jury on the Memorial Day massacre. And labor says amen.

For the first time since December, 1934, building permits issued for the current month show a decrease as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced last Saturday.

Living Wage Not Enough

By DR. CHARLES STELZLE
Executive Director, Good Neighbor League

When the worker is compelled to struggle for the barest necessities—when he receives merely a "living wage"—there is little opportunity for the growth of the finer instincts which lead to the creation of a fuller life.

His struggle for self-preservation prohibits the development of self-culture. This is said with full appreciation of the strength of character which is developed even in the midst of poverty. But how can culture be nurtured in the soil of filth and want?

Many a shop girl, after a hard day's work, is compelled to spend her evenings in further monotonous toil in the home, because of the poverty of her parents or because of her own limited means. To such there can be little or no development of those qualities which make for the highest type of womanhood. The harshness of their daily toil crushes out many of the softer and gentler qualities.

The tragedy of such an existence lies in the fact that a woman is deprived of the greatest happiness of a normal woman's life, and at the same time she is unable to enter into her daily occupation with enthusiasm and vigor.

The woman in her home, crowded in by four walls of her kitchen; the workingman, whose daily path is from his home to the shop and from the shop to his home, cannot fail to show the influence of this restriction. The "recreations" which must come to them, especially in the case of the men, appeal merely to the physical side of their nature.

The limitations of poverty, then, are the terrible pressure due to a low standard of wages, and hence a low standard of living, and the lack of the power to appreciate the best things in life, because the higher instincts have been systematically ground out through long years of deadening toil.

The demand of the worker for a "living wage" is not enough. He has a right to demand a "cultural wage"—a wage that will lift him out of the realm of the beasts of the field—a wage that will give him not merely a living but a life.

Uncle Sam's Employment Service Denies Plea of "Open Shoppers"

Two so-called "open shop" concerns holding federal construction contracts asked the District of Columbia office of the United States Employment Service to send them non-union workers. The subject was submitted to the legal branch of the Department of Labor, and an opinion procured which said, in part:

"The employment service may not comply with a specific request of a prospective employer to refer to him only non-members of labor unions.

"It appears that an employer making such a request is engaging in an unfair labor practice, since Section 8(3) of the Labor Relations Act prohibits discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment, or any term or condition of employment to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization.

"While this act relates only to employers and not to employment agencies, either public or private, it is my view that an agency created by act of Congress is under a duty to refrain from any course of conduct which enables or at least facilitates an employer to violate another federal law."

SEMINOLES RETURNING TO MEXICO

Four thousand Seminole Indians from various parts of Oklahoma are to go to Mexico to settle down on farm lands in the State of Coahuila. Properly speaking, these Indians are Mexicans returning to their country. Originally they occupied lands in the Florida peninsula, which they owned. From there they were driven by the white man to an Indian reservation in Oklahoma. United States citizenship has never been given them. Mexico's revolutionary return to the ancient Indian social pattern of collective land ownership and a democratic form of government has determined the Seminoles' desire to settle in Mexico.

GOLD FOR SILVER

The latest developments in the international monetary arrangements in which this country is now engaged is the agreement whereby the United States will sell gold to China in exchange for silver. Gold obtained under the new plan by China will stay in this country for the stabilization of China's exchange. It is believed that such monetary relations between this country and the Chinese republic will be beneficial to Great Britain, France, and the United States for stabilization of the dollar, pound, and franc. Another effect of the agreement is that it will add to better American trade relations with China.

Communist Leaders Indorse C. I. O.; "Whole-heartedly" Support Policies

Speaking to thousands of workers at a recent gathering Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist party, reiterated the complete support of the party to the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee and its struggles, to the policies of John L. Lewis and the C. I. O. and to the progressive policies of the state administration of Governor Earle. He said:

"The effort to create a 'communist issue' in the steel strike is false. There is no such issue. The communists are whole-heartedly carrying out the policies of the C. I. O."

William Z. Foster, the foremost modern American representative of the Communist Internationale, has given voice to the following:

"The C. I. O., led so aggressively by John L. Lewis, is doing an historically important thing . . . the C. I. O. has become the actual leader of the trade union movement . . . The Communist party heartily supports the C. I. O. organizing campaigns, in steel, automobile, rubber, glass, textile, etc., and mobilizes all its forces to assist in this work."

A Splendid Record

The accident prevention work of the Industrial Accident Commission began in 1914 in a small way. During that year there were 691 industrial deaths and the population of the state was estimated at 2,832,398. For every 4100 people in the state there was one industrial death. The estimated population for 1936 is 6,800,000. Had the 1914 industrial death rate continued there would have been 1660 industrial deaths in 1936, whereas there were actually but 563.

This indicates that the industrial death rate from 1914 to 1936 has been reduced about 66 per cent. During the years 1926 to 1935, inclusive, 437 accidents were reported to the commission for every death reported.

It is estimated that the lives of more than 11,000 employees have been saved by the accident prevention work done by the employees, employers and the commission. If that estimate is correct almost five million personal injuries were prevented during this same period.

Regardless of what may be said concerning the accuracy of these estimates, there can be no denial of the fact that thousands of lives have been saved and millions of personal injuries prevented.

Today the problem is not "How many lives have been saved?" but "How can the present accident situation be improved?" There is only one answer—more complete co-operation between the employees and employers with the commission.—From State Industrial Accident Commission report.

Comment and Criticism

L. L. N. S.

The public likes to see "the big boys" dragged forth and made to confess.

Well, some of them have been taking the stand to tell Uncle Sam and the public how they evade heavy tax payments. It is said—and it is probably true—that most of the schemes rigged up to avoid taxes were lawful.

Yachts were incorporated, farms were incorporated and many other things were made into corporations, which are in reality "artificial persons," creatures of the state.

It seems to be something of a bad joke on the government that big taxpayers use "creatures of the state" to beat the state out of taxes. But that is how it is—the state sets up the machinery and offers its protection to the very devices used to keep tax payments down.

Maybe the whole thing raises some questions about what ought to be done about corporations in general.

* * *

This trick of using the corporation device to avoid taxes is a fine example of special privilege. It is special privilege because only the rich can do it.

The wage earner can't resort to any such stunt to keep his taxes down. So the wage earner pays, and pays, and pays.

The corporation has the best of the argument, no matter which way you turn. Corporations fight laws enacted by Congress. They go to the Supreme Court to challenge Congress. Creatures of the state challenge the state in the matter of its own laws. We've had a grand example in the case of the National Labor Relations Act.

"There oughta be a law"—but perhaps if there were a law the corporations would get it knocked out somewhere along the line of courts.

* * *

One thing, though, seems fairly sure. Corporations are not getting away with as much as they used to get away with, and they seem destined to lose a lot of the privilege and power they now have.

These are changing times—and don't make any mistake about that!

These corporation gents don't look so happy as they confess their operations. While their tax tricks are put on the display counter the Securities Exchange Commission stops a lot of other tricks. This new government agency is a grand policeman, stopping a lot of the tricky devices by which the people used to be teased into giving up their cash.

Every new agency to restrain is brought into being because of some pretty flagrant previous abuse.

* * *

One thing that ought to be done is the revival of the O'Mahoney bill to license corporations, making the federal government the real boss. Of course O'Mahoney got himself out on a limb by bucking the court reform bill, and probably nothing he now wants could get anywhere in Congress.

But the bill itself is no man's property, because labor first offered it as a necessary measure.

Corporations over a large area have been making social wolves of themselves and something has to be done about it.

Because America isn't going to be a nation for wolves.

TACOMA STORES CLOSED

The ten leading department stores of Tacoma were closed last Saturday following, according to declaration of the employees, "a lock-out," but which store owners state was "a breakdown of negotiations." Some 800 workers are affected, and news dispatches of Tuesday announced the store owners were preparing to remain inoperative for an indeterminate period.

Official Call Issued For Annual Convention Of State Federation

The executive council of the California State Federation of Labor has issued the call for the annual convention, which will be held in Long Beach and will convene at 10 a. m. on Monday, September 13.

The announcement gives details of the Federation's laws with regard to representation, and these laws should be carefully studied by all organizations and their delegates. Unions are entitled to two delegates for the first 100 members and one delegate for each succeeding 100 members or major fraction, but not exceeding six delegates. Voting on roll-calls is upon a per capita basis, with central bodies entitled to one vote for each of the two delegates which they are allowed. Proxies are not permitted, and delegates may not represent more than one union. Duplicates of credentials for delegates and alternate delegates should be forwarded to the Federation secretary two weeks prior to the convention date, and notices of contests five days prior to such date.

Union Labels on Wearing Apparel

To be entitled to representation unions must have applied for affiliation three months prior to the convention, but organizations chartered within three months of the meeting date are entitled to representation. Resolutions for proposed convention action may be sent to the secretary in advance, and can not be introduced after the second day's session. Delegates are required to show five union labels upon their wearing apparel.

Headquarters of the convention will be at the Hotel Kennebec. Requests for hotel or room reservations should be addressed to George Bentson, 1231 Locust avenue, Long Beach. Railroad fares, on the identification-certificate plan, have been secured, and for the round trip will cost 15 per cent less than an ordinary one-way trip, sale dates being September 10 to 17, with return limit September 27. Identification-certificates will be mailed to delegates upon receipt of their credentials by the Federation secretary. The railroad rates are also available to dependent members of delegates' families.

Council Urges Representation

One paragraph of the official convention call states: "The many serious problems now confronting the organized workers of California make it highly desirable that all affiliated unions should be represented at this convention. Never has there been greater need for wise counsel and intelligent co-operation by all the organized workers of California. The executive council, therefore, most earnestly requests every union to make a special effort to be represented at this convention."

VETERAN MILK DEALER PASSES

Bernard Cassou, one of the old-time employers in the milk distribution business, died last Sunday morning and was buried on Thursday last. His funeral was attended by many members of the Milk Dealers' Association and the local Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, by both of which organizations he was highly regarded. The Godeau undertaking parlors were in charge of the funeral, which was held at the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires.

CHARLES REAL HONORED

Mayor William J. McCracken of Oakland has appointed Charles Real, Teamsters' Union official, to the City Planning Commission, to fill the unexpired term of C. W. Murray.

Preserve Workers Elect

Officers of the newly chartered Packers and Preserve Workers' Union No. 20989 have been elected, and a general membership meeting to continue plans for organizational work is scheduled for August 4, it was announced this week.

The union comprises employees of several Bay district preserve packing firms, but has no connection with the former Cannery and Preserve Workers' Union No. 20379, whose charter was revoked by the A. F. of L. for C. I. O. activities, and whose members were involved in the Tea Garden strike.

Officers of Packers and Preserve Workers' Union No. 20989, as announced by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, are: Lawrence Bregante, president; Henry Richards, vice-president; Evelyn Weyl, recording secretary; James Caras, financial secretary, and Ernest Arno, sergeant-at-arms.

Warning to Migrants On Local Conditions

Widespread discussion is prevalent regarding the situation of thousands of families from the mid-West and "dust bowl" areas who have come to California seeking work. Warning to destitute families of the risks they run in coming to this state expecting to find work in crops or to find relief in camps has been issued by the regional director of the relief agency.

Transients are said to have created a major problem, in particular in the San Joaquin Valley. A press dispatch from Fresno says an accurate estimate of the number of out-of-state workers who have flocked to the valley is impossible. Well informed sources doubt that there are more than 50,000, but admit that squalor, poverty and need for governmental relief will be an increasing worry as summer fades and winter approaches.

It is further declared that these migrants are Americans. They are not hoboes or tramps. They want work, not relief. The majority are from Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri and Texas. Relief officials report that probably 95 per cent intend to remain in California, shifting north and south with the various crops. They refuse to be sent home to debt and drought.

According to Harold E. Pomeroy, state relief director, the number of unemployed migrants entering California during the past two years and a half numbers 194,732. Of this number, 142,906 are from "dust bowl" areas, mostly in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas.

Kern County, in the cotton raising section of this state, has a reported infant mortality rate 23.6 per cent higher than the national average per thousand, because of inadequate housing conditions and migration of agricultural labor from the mid-West, the county health officer asserts.

MARCH IN PROTEST

An estimated 750 W.P.A. workers recently released from various projects marched through the downtown streets of San Francisco last Monday to emphasize their demand for re-employment.

Calls were made on the Republican and Democratic State Central Committee offices, the State and United States Chambers of Commerce, the California Manufacturers' Association, and the regional and state offices of the W.P.A. At each of these places a selected committee entered and presented their demands to officials in charge. The march ended with a mass meeting in Civic Center.

MARIONETTES AT THE ALCAZAR

A marionette vaudeville show will follow the current attraction, "The Pursuit of Happiness," into the Alcazar Theater, opening for a one-week run Wednesday night, August 4. Special performances will be given on Sunday and Monday nights, August 8 and 9. Ralph Chesse, state supervisor of marionette productions for the Federal Theater Projects, is in San Francisco completing arrangements for this newest marionette show. "Power," the "living newspaper" play dramatizing modern industry, will open on schedule Thursday night, August 12, with a cast of nearly one hundred actors.

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Labor Conditions in Countries of Europe Become Concern of All

In a broadcast from Geneva to the United States on May 30 Spencer Miller, Jr., director of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, spoke on the subject, "The Labor Situation in Europe." The address was based on two and a half months of special study by Miller for the American Youth Commission on the trends in vocational education in Europe. Miller said in part:

"In considering this subject it has seemed wise to confine my remarks to a brief resume of the labor situation as I have found it during my two and a half months in three of the major countries of Europe, namely, England, France and Germany.

Fear of Depression Ahead

"There is going forward a vast program of rearmament in each of these three countries, though at different stages of completion, which is not only accentuating the labor shortage but raising some serious questions as to the ultimate effect upon the economy of these countries when their vast public expenditures for rearmament come to an end. Already some economists are predicting that the result will be to plunge these three countries into a depression with wide unemployment within from two to five years.

"There is growing concern over the decline in the birth rate and the effect of a downward trend of population upon the labor market in the future as on many other social and educational services.

"For the present, however, unemployment has been greatly reduced and a widespread demand for skilled workers has become the characteristic phenomenon in these three countries.

In England Wages Are Advancing

"In England wages are advancing in many industries with the increasing demand for labor. During 1936 wages rose on the average 3 per cent for the whole country. There has been a tendency toward a reduction of hours, and while there seems little likelihood of general legislation to limit hours of work, a new factory bill has been introduced which, though in many respects falling short of labor's demand, is an advance over the old legislation, particularly as it concerns the status of women and children. The movement for holidays with pay has received a considerable measure of support. Today more people are employed in England than at any time in her history, but at the same time there still remains a considerable number on the rolls of the unemployed, many indeed who will never again be re-employed—what is sometimes described as the hard core of unemployment.

"In the midst of such rising wages, shortening hours and the extension of holidays with pay, England has experienced within the last few weeks two industrial storms—the one in London, the other in the Midlands. One was concerned with transportation, the other with coal.

"After nearly a month's strike the 25,000 busmen of London went back to work. An agreement was reached between the board and the union following the publication of the report of the special court of inquiry. Among the notable outcomes of this strike was the setting up of special joint machinery to explore the effects upon the health of the workers of increasing the speed and consequent strain upon the drivers of the buses in the busy streets of London. All employees have now been reinstated and seniority rights have been preserved. The significance of this settlement is the recognition of the health problems of an industry as causal factors in industrial unrest; this in addition to the orderly manner in which the whole stoppage was adjusted.

Salutary Influence of Baldwin's Speech

"The second of these industrial disturbances, in the Midlands, caused by a dual union which broke away from the Miners' Federation, now appears to be on its way to a settlement and the avoidance of a national coal strike. It is probably true to say that the stirring appeal of the prime minister, Stanley Baldwin, in his farewell speech in the House of Commons, in which he stressed the great importance of resolving industrial disputes in a constitutional manner, had a profound influence.

"The labor situation in France, on the other hand, reflects something of the far-reaching industrial events that have taken place in the course of the last year. Indeed, any attempt to appraise labor trends in that country must begin by recognizing the revolution in social ideas as well as in industrial procedure which is taking place. The forty-hour week, holidays with pay, the closing of the shops on Monday to provide a forty-hour week for clerks, the readjustment of wages to meet the new hours standard—all within a comparatively short period of time—have created an atmosphere of unsettlement.

Industrial Disturbances in France

"Industrial disturbances in France today represent in part this process of adjustment of employees and employers to the new conditions of work. The most recent of the industrial disturbances in France, namely that of the longshoremen, has been adjusted largely through the intervention of the premier, M. Blum.

"The two important factors, then, about the labor situation in France are, first, the rapidity with which the forty-hour week is being introduced into their economy, and secondly, the extent to which collective agreements are being developed and extended into new and hitherto ununionized areas of French life. (It is moreover the extension of democratic procedures in industry.) Trade unionism itself has grown by unprecedented proportions. The General Federation of Trade Unions, known as the C. G. T., has increased its membership from something over one and a half million to something in excess of five million in less than twelve months, and the Christian Federation of Trade Unions has trebled its numbers, adding another 500,000 to the ranks of labor.

"In the meantime valiant efforts are being made to rush the exposition to completion for the increasing number of Americans and overseas visitors who are coming to Paris to see its art treasures and places of historical and cultural interest.

German Unemployment Reduced to One Million

"The labor situation in Germany today presents a somewhat different picture. There are few idle men to be seen on the streets, and no outward evidence of industrial unrest. The number of the unemployed has been reduced from six million to a little less than one million. But this has been achieved by a vast program of rearmament, now nearly completed, by road building, public works, by a six months' labor service now made compulsory for all young men between 18 and 20 years, and the restoration of two years of compulsory military service. Germany is on the way toward the suppression of unemployment but by methods which a free democracy would be unwilling to adopt.

"Wages in Germany have remained practically stationary during the last four years. Taxes have increased, but certain cultural services have been provided in lieu of money compensation. The average wage for industrial workers is today approximately 25 marks, or $10 a week, which, with living costs that have risen from 15 to 20 per cent in basic staples, provides one index of the present labor situation. Hours have not been reduced but in some cases increased, on the theory that labor income is thereby increased.

No Labor Movement in Germany Today

"There is no labor movement in Germany today. The arbeitsfront is attempting to unite employers and workers in a single organization. Strikes are outlawed; all disputes must be settled by compulsory arbitration.

"If the labor situation, then, in these three countries reflects important trends in wages, working hours and employment, it is only fair to say that in all three countries there is a widespread interest in the labor developments which are taking place in the United States. Reports of our sit-down strikes, of the divisions within our labor movement, and the significance of the recent validation of the Wagner Labor Relations Act by the Supreme Court have been widely reported in the more important European papers.

"The conditions of labor in one country have thus ceased to be the concern of one country alone; they have become increasingly the interest if not the concern of all."

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The funeral services of O. E. Wilbur, brief announcement of whose death was made in last week's issue of the Labor Clarion, were held at 11 a. m. last Friday. C. Howard Smith of the Christian Science Church read the service. Mr. Wilbur suffered a cerebral hemorrhage while at work on the "Examiner," where he was employed as a proofreader. He succumbed two hours after he was stricken. Mr. Wilbur, who was born in New York state, was 61 years old and had resided in California thirty-five years. He was well known in business and fraternal circles at Sacramento, where he conducted a printing office before coming to San Francisco in 1928. Mr. Wilbur, expert in his profession, had at times been employed in the proofrooms of nearly all the San Francisco daily newspapers and many of the larger book publishing and job offices. In addition to his ability as a printer and proofreader he was accomplished in the arts of music and the theater. He conducted the Typographical Union's concert band until a change in the hours of his employment made it impossible for him to continue that activity. His staunch unionism and genial personality were responsible for his gaining and holding the legion of friends he had. Mr. Wilbur was the husband of Talma Zetta Wilbur and a brother of Vance Wilbur, Wilkie Ogg and Flora Smith of Sacramento and Henry Wilbur of Santa Ana.

P. E. (Phil) Campau has returned from a three months' vacation, the major portion of which he spent in a tour of the Southwest, Middle West and Atlantic Coast. Mr. Campau saw enough of New York City and its environs to convince him San Francisco was a better place in which to live, although he had many nice things to say about the big town. He was accompanied on the tour by Mrs. Campau.

Leave it to some of our younger printers to produce things unique in the line of the graphic arts. We are in receipt of one of the neatest and most novel cards announcing a marriage engagement that has ever come to our attention. On the first page of the card is a photograph of Webster's definition of the word "engaged." Beneath the reproduction of the definition come these words: "Regardless of Webster, this little word has only one meaning for" . . . (turning to an inside page you read on): "Gabrielle O'Connor and Bertram Wood Johnck, engaged, June 14, 1937." Mr. Johnck is a son of the late John Johnck, one of the founders of the printing firm of Johnck & Seeger. While no definite date for the wedding has been set, it is tentatively fixed for next midwinter. Mr. Johnck is a junior member of the Typographical Union. Congratulations, Bertram!

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. F. C.

Will Trownsell has gone fashionable. He has had an appendicitus operation. Seriously, Will has not been feeling so well recently. Finally, it was decided that the appendix had to be removed. Trownsell is hospitalized at St. Luke's.

Dave Hughes and wife are visiting Harbin Springs.

Earl Curtis tired of linotyping so much that nothing but vacation at Clear Lake would cure the tired feeling. He is now at that resort.

Fred McCallum and family did some vacationing in the Clear Lake area, reporting a good time.

Mike Hoffman returned from a trip to Yosemite Valley. He tells of a splendid outing at that famous National Park.

Russell Boone and wife spent some time at Lake Tahoe.

To Ralph McIntosh we extend our sincere sympathies in the loss of his beloved mother.

Ray Butcher tells of Fred Bebergall's leaving the hospital, where he has been confined for some months, to try the climate of Dunsmuir in the hope that his health might improve.

Johnny Sullivan, he of the Randall Street Sullivans, returned from a sojourn at Santa Cruz. He has a first-class sun tan and otherwise shows the effect of that summer playground.

Just read a most interesting letter from Herb Lefevre. This letter was written to Harold Hearn. It tells of his trip from the South Seas to Honolulu and of his stay in Honolulu. Without commenting, we quote a portion of the letter concerning printing, rather linotyping, on the Honolulu "Star-Bulletin": "And, speaking of itchy feet reminds me that by all signs I have itchy fingers —perhaps for the linotype keyboard! Don't laugh. Anyway, I walked into the different shops in Honolulu for a chat with various knights of the stick and rule, and at the 'Star-Bulletin' I was much struck by the two teletypesetters they have in operation. All the paper's feature stuff is fed into them. The tape is punched by a compact little machine with a typewriter beyboard operated by little Chinese girls who can type or tape 400 lines an hour. The tape is fed into the teletypesetter, which is affixed to the linotype, and there, before your eyes, the machine, with keys depressing like those of a player piano, rings off lines to the tune of eight a minute. Uncanny, I calls it, and a blooming' shyme!"

CHOSEN FEDERATION PRESIDENT

By unanimous vote, the Federation of Municipal Employees last Tuesday evening chose Fred Levy as president of the organization in succession to Harold J. Boyd, who was recently named city controller. The new Federation official is employed as director of one of the city playgrounds, and was advanced from the vice-presidency to his new post. He has named Thomas Gilligan interim vice-president pending an election for that office to be held next month.

Brevity is the best recommendation of speech, whether in a senator or an orator.—Cicero.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

President Howard is to be congratulated on selecting Otto G. Lepp, of Milwaukee Mailers' Union, as mailer organizer for the I. T. U. Lepp, who has proven an able and efficient deputy county clerk of Milwaukee the past two years, has resigned and will take up the job of organizer on August 1. His first assignment will be Mt. Morris, Ill., in which his many friends will wish him success. Lepp is able and aggressive, a capable writer, and fluent speaker; has ably represented his union at several conventions of the I. T. U. and always fought to improve the conditions of the working mailers. History shows Lepp will be the first real organizer the mailers have ever had—the first one to be directly appointed by a president of the I. T. U. While there have been alleged "mailer organizers" connected with a certain now moribund organization subordinate to the I. T. U., these alleged "organizers" devoted more time and money toward keeping (or attempting to) the "political fences" of the organization in repair than to efforts toward organizing the unorganized mailers.

A prominent printer member of the I. T. U., in a letter to the writer, says in part: "Personally I would be very pleased if the printing craft could be industrially unionized as it was at one time . . . and if it were possible to get a greater degree of co-operation between the other trades . . . there is no question we would be more effective in our work. It is true that we have made great strides since the separation of crafts has taken place; nevertheless, in my opinion, we would have made greater strides if we had remained as one unit." The views expressed by the member above quoted ought to be a good one for discussion by all members of the printing trades.

W. C. ("Scrap") Davis, veteran member of Denver Mailers' Union, well known in West Coast mailer circles as a staunch union man, paid a few days' visit to the mailers of the Bay cities.

Elimo Mathieson, representing Los Angeles Mailers' Union, visited this city last week on business connected with wage scale and other matters concerning his union.

Typewriter Repairmen on Strike Against Seven Local Companies

Seven firms are involved in a strike of typewriter repairmen in San Francisco, the strikers being members of Machinists' Union No. 68. It is stated that local managers of the plants involved have refused to sign agreements, the claim being they had no such authority from their home offices. Organization work is being carried on by the union in surrounding cities and every effort used to prevent work from the strike-bound plants being diverted to these cities.

The strike involves eighty-five employees in the plants of the Woodstock, L. C. Smith, Remington Rand, Underwood, Royal, American Writing Machine Company and the Wholesalers' Typewriter Company. Company representatives have failed to respond to invitation to appear before the executive committee of the Labor Council and attempt adjustment of the differences with their employees.

When workers pick up clubs to fight strike-breakers they are called "rioters." When "business men" form armed gangs to keep men from joining labor unions they are called "vigilantes."

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Reactionaries Tempting Workers and Farmers

The International Labor News Service states that conservative and reactionary business elements are looking to the formation of a new political alignment built on Republican remnants and appealing also to the disgruntled elements in the Democratic party.

It is said that the old Republican organization of pre-depression days is about to be completely reorganized and renovated, and put into the hands of new leadership. The ringleaders in the movement are the outstanding business leaders who figure actively in the affairs of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Chicago Is Starting Point

The proposed headquarters in Chicago will be independent altogether of the headquarters that are being maintained in Washington by the Republican National Committee. One of the first tenets of the organization is that the old Hoover group, which led the Republicans down to defeat in 1932, and sank them still deeper in 1936, shall be swept out. Younger blood, new faces, and a more liberalized set of principles, are wanted. The new group is even willing to take some of the more conservative things that the Roosevelt administration has done, and accept them as good conservative doctrine, worthy of the praise of what is called the "younger conservatives" of the country.

Scouts Have Been Active

The declaration is made that there is plenty of money at hand to launch the new venture and that a group of "young stalwarts" have been barnstorming across the country for six weeks, "feeling out the sentiment" and laying the groundwork for a quiet caucus in Chicago to be held shortly. The "young stalwarts" have been out through the Mid-West and on the Pacific Coast, giving pleasant smiles to farmers, workers and business men alike, and urging the need for "a new liberalized party of opposition" to the Roosevelt forces.

It is said that the next two or three weeks are expected to bring some outstanding developments in the proposed new party set-up.

Well-Known Manufacturing Firm Recognizes Union Jewelry Workers

An agreement negotiated by Local No. 31, International Jewelry Workers of Providence, Rhode Island, with the Gorham Manufacturing Company of that city recognizes the union as the exclusive bargaining agency for the company's employees.

Under the agreement the company granted a flat wage increase to all employees in thirty-six departments who are paid on an hourly or piece-work basis of 10 per cent of their respective day rates (except new learners and improvers) and 10 per cent of piece-work rates as such day rates and piece-work rates were in effect on June 4, 1937, with the provision that the increased rates shall not, without the consent of the union, be reduced during the term of the agreement.

The agreement provides that during temporary periods of production curtailment every effort will be used to distribute fairly the available work. There is also a provision that when employees are required to work overtime they shall not be laid off during work hours to equalize such overtime.

Because of the arbitration plan for settling disputes the union agrees that there "shall not be any suspension of work or strike of any kind against the company" and the company agrees that "there will be no lockout of employees."

Charges Dropped Against Five Defendants in Scottsboro Cases

The State of Alabama last week dropped rape charges against five of the defendants in the widely publicized "Scottsboro cases," involving attacks upon two white women on a moving freight train in 1931. Previous convictions against certain of the nine defendants had been reversed by the United States Supreme Court.

Decision to drop the charges against Montgomery, Robertson, Williams, Wright and Powell came in a surprise move after three of the original defendants had been convicted at the present term of the court. The charges were dropped, state's attorneys announced, because the prosecution was "convinced the defendants . . . are not guilty." That the negroes were minors in 1931 was said to have been a factor also.

Of the remaining defendants, Clarence Norris has been sentenced to be electrocuted, Andy Wright to serve ninety-nine years in prison, Charlie Weems seventy-five years, Heywood Patterson seventy-five years, and Ozie Powell, one of those against whom charges was dropped, pleaded guilty to assault with intent to kill in the stabbing of a deputy sheriff a year ago, and was sentenced to twenty years.

The four defendants who received their freedom left for New York. It is thought there may be further appeal in behalf of those who have been convicted.

Nominations Tonight

At the meeting of the Labor Council tonight nominations will be open for two delegates to represent the body at the coming September convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

In accord with the law, nominations will again be open at next week's meeting, the election to take place on the following Friday, unless it should be decided to postpone due to the fact that there are vacancies in the Council executive committee, the law and legislative committee and the board of trustees which will also necessitate an election in the next few weeks, following the regular procedure in making nominations. The latter vacancies were brought to the attention of the delegates last week by the executive committee, but were re-referred for checking as to the status of other elective committemen.

A. F. of L. Welcomed Into World Labor Councils

The general council of the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent meeting in Warsaw, Poland, unanimously adopted a resolution accepting the affiliation of the American Federation of Labor.

"It is the general council's heartfelt wish," the resolution said, "that this affiliation should help to unite all sections of the United States trade union movement and that all necessary efforts should be made with a view to removing the causes of the internal differences which have arisen in the United States trade union movement.

Offers Mediation in Labor Strife

"The Internatinoal Federation of Trade Unions will gladly use its influence in such a mediatory capacity as the bodies concerned may approve.

"The International Federation of Trade Unions does not wish to interfere in any way in the American trade union movement's internal affairs, wherefore its decision should not be taken as approval or condemnation of the form of organization of any of the bodies concerned.

"It should be understood that the present decision is entirely without prejudice to the continued affiliation of the United States unions to their respective international trade secretariats recognized by the International Federation of Trade Unions."

Affiliation Hailed by Citrine

The resolution was moved by George Hicks, Labor member of the British Parliament, and was seconded by Leon Jouhaux, secretary-general of the French General Confederation of Workers, and the Mexican delegate Carrillo.

The Council's action favoring affiliation was hailed by Sir Walter Citrine, president of the I. F. T. U., as one of the most important events in the development of international trade unionism. He said the addition of the A. F. of L. raised the I. F. T. U. membership to the 20,000,000 mark.

MENTIONED FOR HIGH POST

Washington News dispatches mention Judge William Denman of San Francisco as being one of those under consideration by President Roosevelt for appointment to the existing vacancy on the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Denman is at present a member of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, is 64 years of age, and son of the founder of the first free school established in San Francisco.

William W. Hansen - - - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - - - President
Geo. J. Asmussen - - - - - - - Secretary
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That medium of publicity is used by grocers, market owners, merchants (dry goods, clothing, shoes), restaurants, banks, oil companies, utility companeis, and hundreds of others.

You need no further assurance that standard working conditions are being aided by the buyer of printing if the union emblem appears on the medium used to promote the sale of his merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 23, 1937

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting — Approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Automotive Parts and Accessories Clerks, Ed. L. DuBos vice K. M. Griffin; Bakers 24, Quinn Crowley, Melvin Roitenstein vice Anton Hansen and Charles Erhard; Butchers 508, Edw. J. Wulff, additional; Chauffeurs 265, A. Costa, G. Hawkin vice W. White and G. Welch; Electrical Workers 6, C. Swanson, L. Mantler, C. West, G. Richards, E. Porath, L. Eagan, William H. Urmy; Corrugated Fibre Products Workers, James Wargo, additional; Longshoremen 38-79, Harry Bridges, Henry Schmidt, John D. Schomaker, Henry Schrimpf vice Sauers, Harris, Jones and Klieman; Longshoremen 38-79, E. Harris vice Charles Jewell; Milk Wagon Drivers 226, Daniel Coleman vice Carl Barnes; Cigar and Liquor Clerk 1089, A. Cliente vice J. Owens; News Vendors 20769, William Parrish, Allen E. Nelson, J. P. Murray; Department Store Clerks 1100, Earl von Herman, John Blaiotta, Charles Corey, Marion Brown vice Charles Corey, I. Berg, Al Bellante, Loretta Whiteford; Street Carmen 1004, Robert Scott vice A. E. England; Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen 11, William Hume vice R. J. Grier; Teamsters 85, Herman Kleist, Larry Fitzgerald vice Thomas Turner and Milton Silvia; Union Label Section, Daniel Braimes to report in place of Thomas A. Rotell and P. O. Gaffney. Delegates seated.

Communications — Filed: Minutes of Building Trades Council. U. S. Senator Hiram W. Johnson, in re Wagner-Stegall housing bill, thanking Council for its views and interest. Hatters' Union 31, now located at 1067 Market street. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen 410, circular letter with reference to union label, store card and button. Teamsters' Joint Executive Council 7, stating they have passed this motion: "That the Joint Council of Teamsters No. 7 fully indorse and actively support the California State Federation of Labor in its present statewide campaign of organization." Congressman Richard J. Welch, transmitting letter from Works Progress Administration stating that Mr. Hopkins has received Council's letter concerning dismissal of Charles Bratt and William E. Watts from the San Francisco Federal Theater Project, that they have informed President Shelley of this Council that the Federal Theater Project must bear its proportionate share of the personnel reduction, and that responsibility for local application of the order rests on local project officials. Western Summer School for Workers, 311 State Building, Los Angeles, George P. Hedley, director, stating Dr. Towne Nylander will lecture at Pacific School of Religion, 1798 Scenic avenue, Berkeley, Wednesday, July 28, 7:30 p. m. on "Development of Labor Law," and Thursday, July 29, at 4:30 p. m. on "The National Labor Relations Act."

Referred to Executive Committee: Wage scale and agreement of Butchers' Locals 508 and 633 with Wholesale Butchers of San Francisco. Wage scale and agreement of Upholsterers 28 with employers. Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7, complaint against Mr. Reiss, owner of Sterling Cleaners.

Letters transmitting donations to Hotel Strikers: Can Workers 20278, $50; Automotive Parts and Accessories Clerks 1026, $10; Asphalt Workers, $10; Motion Picture Projectionists, $25; Bakers 24 and Candy Makers, $125; Photo Engravers, $10; Patternmakers, $12.50; Millinery Workers, $50; Tile Layers, $25; Theatrical Stage Employees, $25; Janitors No. 9, $100; Radio Electrical Workers 202, $25; Machintsts 68, $200 (contributed $1000 to date); Masters, Mates and Pilots 90, $25; Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen 410, $25; Printing Pressmen 24, $25; Window Cleaners 24, $50.

Donations to Cigar and Liquor Clerks: Can Workers, $25; Retail Shoe Salesmen, $25.

Donations to Mooney Fund: Workers' Alliance No. 3, Yakima, Wash., $5; Council of Women's Auxiliaries, St. Louis, Mo., $5; Brewery Workers 264, Allentown, Pa., $10; Lithographers 46, Grand Rapids, Mich., $5; Typographical 375, Prescott, Ariz., $5; Brewery Workers 153, Evansville, Ind., $5; Bricklayers 4, Colorado Springs, $2; Brewery Workers 265, $5; Gass Workers 501, $5; Typographical 86, $5; Lillie B. Baier, Fontana, Calif., $10; C. S. U., Indianapolis, Ind., $25; Typographical 39, Grand Rapids, Mich., $5; Machinists 451, Oshkosh, Wis., $5; Teamsters 451, Dubuque, Iowa, $5.

Resolution—Submitted by Musicians No. 6, reiterating former declaration of Council favoring liberal appropriation by Congress to provide for P. W. A. work. Concurred in.

Resolution—Submitted by Musicians No. 6, favoring S. J. Resolution 176, providing that any W. P. A. employee securing temporary private employment shall be furloughed during the period of said private employment and be not discharged from the rolls during such private employment. Referred to the law and legislative committee.

Resolution — Presented by Street Carmen, Division 1004, oposing the Cahill Rapid Transit Plan. Referred to Law and Legislative committee. (Committee will meet Wednesday evening, July 28.)

Official Call and Announcement of the California State Federation of Labor Convention, to convene at Long Beach Municipal Auditorium, Monday, September 13, 1937. Referred to Labor Clarion.

Report of Executive Committee—Complaint of Laundry Workers against Meagher Bros'. Rag Laundry, 270 Napoleon street, was reported amicably settled. Wage scale and agreement of Production Machine Operators with the William Wallace Company was reported one of the best signed for the union, and is recommended for indorsement, subject to indorsement of the A. F. of L. Application for boycott of Fawn Restaurant, 1050 Van Ness avenue, was discussed at great length; on account of special privileges demanded by the management, on account of employment of colored help and desire to be allowed to retain present list of prices of meals, and declared inability to secure supply of colored help, and losing customers if prices are raised; on evident disinclination of this restaurant to comply with the demands of union for a five-day week and paying a living wage, committee recommends that the request for boycott be granted. Request of Dairy and Creamery Employees for a blanket boycott against uncited owners of dairies in outside counties was denied as in violation of the laws of the Council in regard to the granting of boycotts. Acting on telegram from Cleaning and Dye House Workers at Cleveland, Ohio, that Council investigate reported movement in Local No. 7 to affiliate with the C. I. O. and authorizing the Council to remove charter or take such action as deemed advisable, officers of Local 7 were called in and advised not to hold election as proposed, but to comply with the directions and laws of the International union and stay with the A. F. of L. Committee will await further developments in last matter. In regard to resolution submitted by Cannery and Preserve Workers' Union protesting against actions of the police in convoying strikebreakers to the Tea Garden factory, lengthy hearing was held, and two letters from Secretary Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor were read denying accusations made on the floor of the Council that he had been instrumental in seeking to break the strike of the Cannery Workers, and his testimony was confirmed by oral testimony of members of the executive committee of the State Federation of Labor, as well as by the employed organizer, S. T. Dixon, who testified that the Cannery and Preserve Workers 20989, organized by the State Federation of Labor, covered two factories in San Francisco not connected with the Tea Garden Corporation, and that not a single one of the Tea Garden employees on strike were connected with the new Local 20989. Committee recommended that the Council protest to the Police Department against any interference or taking sides in any labor dispute by convoying strikebreakers. At this stage in the proceedings a telegram was read from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, informing the Council that charters of Cannery and Preserve Workers 20989 and of Filling Station Employees 19570 were officially revoked, "and because of this action I therefore direct that these locals be dissociated from membership in San Francisco central labor body immediately." Motion made and seconded to comply with the direction. Amendment made to hold matter in abeyance; ruled out of order. Matter discussed at great length, and finally being put to vote the motion was adopted by a rising vote of 262 in favor and 135 against. Report of Delegate McGuire was rendered to committee that he had visited the meeting of the Board of Supervisors and that that body has granted the proposal to donate the Civic Auditorium for an exposition of the work and program of the P. W. A., and that this enterprise will be carried out by a citizens' committee to be appointed by the city government. Committee reported that the following vacancies in official positions existed in this Council: One vacancy in the office of member of the executive committee, owing to failure of Harry Bridges to attend any meetings after his election to the office; one vacancy on the Board of Trustees and one vacancy on the law and legislative committee, owing to the sickness of the incumbent, James E. Hopkins, and having been replaced by another delegate from his union. The latter disqualification applied to Harry Bridges also. Report and all recommendations concurred in.

Receipts, $3024.50; Expenditures, $2252.39.

Council adjourned at 11:10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

B & G Sandwich Shops.
Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
California Packing Corporation.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Fawn Restaurant, 1050 Van Ness avenue.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Shell Oil Company.
Standard Oil Company.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

The quickest way to share the wealth that workers create is to buy the union label goods that they produce.

Charter Revoked

Revocation of the A. F. of L. charter of Bank, Insurance Clerks and General Office Employees' Union No. 20725 of San Francisco because of C. I. O. activities, and issuance of a new charter to the Bank Clerks' Union as a separate organization, is announced by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor. A statement issued by Vandeleur said:

"Charter 20725 was issued by the A. F. of L. to Bank, Insurance Clerks and General Office Employees. The union, with about one-third of the members voting, voted in favor of the C. I. O. On authority of the A. F. of L. the charter was revoked.

"The Bank Employees, however, disapproved of the action and applied to the California State Federation of Labor for a charter covering only their group. In accordance with the request charter No. 21030 has been issued by the A. F. of L. to the Bank Employees. This union will be known as Bank Employees No. 21030.

"The following officers of the new union have been elected: William Coyle, president; Earl Strutz, vice-president; Milton Miskel, recording secretary; Robert Parker, financial secretary-treasurer; Henry Lee Williams, business representative; members of the executive board, Charles Maroney, Henry Prevost, Frank Welsh and Joseph Mayer.

"For the information of members who believe they are still members of the A. F. of L. under charter No. 20725, this charter has been revoked by the A. F. of L. and the union is no longer a unit of the A. F. of L.

"This statement is made public to protect the members of the disfranchised unions who are or may be made to believe they are still affiliated with and a part of the A. F. of L."

Along With the Union Label, Don't Neglect Home Products for Labor Day

At last week's meeting of the General Labor Day Committee the delegates were reminded by Jonas Grace of the Hatters' Union (now Local No. 31 of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers) of the bounden duty of all organizations contemplating the use of new headwear in the parade to exercise special care in having assurance that their purchases bear the union label. Delegate Grace, who has been a stalwart in the local movement for years, also points out that valued aid can be rendered his organization through a demand for San Francisco manufactured products at this particular time, since there is a dearth of employment for the comparatively few members of Local No. 31 who have remained true to union organization over a period of many years.

Labor Day committees should keep the subject in mind, which, respecting both the union label and home industry, applies with equal force to the Garment Workers and other union organizations whose products or service may be in demand for that date. And don't pay import duty on United States flags.

OFFICIAL ON VACATION

Thomas A. Rotell, secretary of the Union Label Section of San Francisco, was voted a two weeks' vacation by the delegates at last week's meeting and has departed in search of seniority on a likely spot where unsuspecting deer might be wandering immediately after the hunting season opens.

CLOAK AND SUIT WORKERS GAIN

Agreement on wage increases was reached last Friday by negotiators for the cloak and suit industry and 600 workers who had previously closed thirty plants in San Francisco. No official strike had been declared, it was stated, the employees merely failing to report for work and attending meetings of their organization over a period of five days while the negotiations were in progress. The agreement arrived at provided increases of at least 10 per cent to all employees and 13 per cent for the finishing crafts. After submitting the proposal to the employees, and upon their acceptance, it was understood that work would be resumed in all plants accepting the new terms.

Building Service Employees Secure New Working Conditions Agreement

Formal ratification was given this week by the Building Owners and Managers' Association to the pact negotiated with the unions of building service employees and elevator operators and starters, thus writing all but a few final formalities to a working document that eliminated a serious strike threat in down-town office buildings.

In an effort to prevent future strikes, the association named a grievance committee to consider, with a like committee of union representatives, disputes that may arise.

The outcome of the negotiations is a distinct triumph for peaceful consideration of matters which at one time threatened widespread inconvenience throughout the business district. Mayor Rossi and officials of the Labor Council were largely instrumental in having continued the conferences which had at one time seemed futile, but which have now resulted in apparently very satisfactory employment conditions.

Paint Makers' Union

By RUSSELL G. JOHNSON, Business Representative

The following officers have been elected by Paint Makers' Union No. 1071 for the ensuing year: President, Frank Kent; vice-president, Fred Boyd; financial secretary, John Shoop; recording secretary and business agent, Russell G. Johnson; treasurer, Allen Berryman; warden, Charles Tobin; conductor, Tarwater; trustees, William J. O'Donnell, Justin Lasky and William Miller.

During the last two and one-half months Paint Makers' Locals 1071 of San Francisco and 1101 of Alameda County have unionized one of the largest industries in the Bay area. The first contract was signed with Paraffine, Inc., last April. Since that time all of San Francisco and all but one plant in the East Bay area have become unionized under the American Federation of Labor. Both locals are now autonomous, well-established organizations, with well over five hundred members and prospects for a total of approximately one thousand members.

Four companies have refused to unionize up to this time.

All unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are notified of the adoption of the following resolution which was concurred in at the meeting of District Council of Painters No. 8 on Wednesday evening, July 23, 1937:

"Be It Resolved, That inasmuch as paint bearing the union label is now available in the Bay area and that all affiliated locals be notified by District Council of Painters No. 8 to instruct their membership to ask for paint bearing the union label of our brotherhood on and after August 15, 1937."

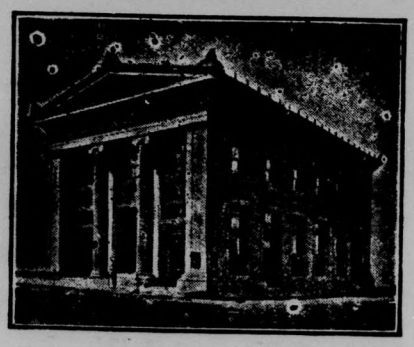
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers' Union, Local 1071, requests the co-operation and moral support of all unions in bringing about a 100 per cent union condition in the paint manufacturing industry.

The first place to co-operate in union label collective buying is in your own home.

Spring and Summer Suitings
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10% DISCOUNT
JULY AND AUGUST
AL. COLLETT
Tailoring of Distinction
(FORMERLY McDONALD & COLLETT)
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ELEVATED SHOPS
GARFIELD 1814 SHOP 204

MARIN-DELL MILK
100% UNION
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Progressive Report of Labor Day Committee

Minutes of Meeting Held in San Francisco Labor Temple Saturday Evening, July 24, 1937

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Chairman James B. Gallagher.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, excepting Vice-President Shelley and Sergeant-at-Arms Patrick O'Brien.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Read and approved with certain corrections in spelling of names and initials of delegates.

Reports of Unions—All of the following unions reported that they have decided to parade, some giving details, or to meet for purpose of perfecting their arrangements, to wit: Alaska Cannery Workers; Auto Mechanics No. 1305, will meet to decide on uniforms, and other arrangements, and may levy a fine on those failing to turn out; Bookbinders and Bindery Women, Can Workers, Cigar Makers, Construction and Building Laborers No. 261, Garage Employees, United Garment Workers, with music; Glass Bottle Blowers, Glass Workers No. 17, Hod Carriers No. 36, in uniforms; Ice Wagon Drivers No. 518, in uniforms; Joint Board of Culinary Workers, with float and music; Laundry Workers No. 36; Longshoremen, 4000 strong; Painters No. 1158, with float; Ditict Council of Painters, in uniform, with band and float; Plasterers No. 66; Ship Clerks will endeavor to match Longshoremen in numbers, they say; Steam Fitters No. 509, with float; Street Carmen, Division 518, with drum corps; Street Carmen, Division 1004; Teamsters No. 85, with four bands; Typographical No. 21; Allied Printing Trades Council, with band and float; Window Cleaners No. 44, in uniforms.

E. B. Love reported for music committee that a number of bands have been ordered for the maritime unions; and impressed upon all delegates the necessity of ordering bands without delay, owing to the demand for bands in all the cities around the Bay on Labor Day.

The float committee will meet each Tuesday evening in Building Trades Temple, 200 Guerrero street, and stands ready to advise unions and give estimates and designs on floats.

The uniform committee will meet each Monday evening in office of United Garment Workers No. 131 at 2940 Sixteenth street, and this committee also warns every union intending to order uniforms to give their orders as soon as possible, as in some cases materials will have to be ordered by telegraph, but all are reminded to have them fabricated here to insure the union label and proper fitting of the uniforms; do not delay ordering, as time will be required to secure best results.

Cap and Hat Makers also request early orders, to give proper opportunity for giving complete satisfaction.

Among the correspondence received were letters from central bodies surrounding San Francisco Bay, thanking for committee's invitation to parade with us in San Francisco, but declining, stating they are all going to have their local celebrations.

The visiting committee is requested to visit unions at their meeting halls for the purpose of checking up on them as to their arrangements for parading, so far the enthusiasm and general intention being practically unanimous to take part in the parade and celebration.

Sub-committees are all getting busy, and all indications are for the largest celebration of Labor Day in this city's history.

The General Labor Day Committee will meet each Saturday evening in the San Francisco Labor Temple from now until Labor Day, and all unions that as yet have failed to appoint their additional committee of five delegates should empower their presiding officer to make appointment and certify the names of the delegates to the secretary of the Labor Council without further delay, and instruct them to attend each meeting of the General Labor Day Committee.

Committee adjourned at 9:05 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LOCAL LAUNDRY LAW VOID

The recently enacted San Francisco ordinance regulating working hours in laundries was held unconstitutional last week in a Superior Court decision rendered by Judges Walter Perry Johnson, James G. Conlan and C. J. Goodell. A Chinese had been convicted for working one hour beyond the 7 p. m. closing time provided for in the ordinance.

In their decision, the judges cited a ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1905 which held that an attempt by New York to limit the baking industry to a 60-hour week was unconstitutional.

CHAMBERS APPOINTED

Thomas L. Chambers, president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, has been elected to act as business representative of that body on the Exposition Shoals.

Guild Referendum

The executive board of the American Newspaper Guild has authorized the holding of a referendum to determine whether the organization shall remain affiliated with the C. I. O. as determined by its recent national convention.

The board also voted to delay the referendum until the Washington, D. C., and Columbus, Ohio, units could redraft a restatement of the questions at issue. These units were among those asking for a vote by the national membership.

Members who have joined the Guild since June 1 will not be permitted to participate in the balloting, according to a ruling of the board.

The National Labor Relations Board opened a hearing this week in Seattle on charges which have been preferred by the Guild against the "Star" of that city. The charges are an outgrowth of the controversy which caused a shutdown of the newspaper some three weeks ago.

Carpenters May Ban C. I. O. Mills' Lumber

An Associated Press dispatch from Tacoma tells of a possible nationwide tieup in the building industry due to the existing controversy between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. It was stated that the powerful Brotherhood of Carpenters, an affiliate of the former, may refuse to handle any lumber which has been produced by the International Woodworkers of America, an organization which has recently voted to leave the Carpenters and join with the John L. Lewis forces.

At Longview, Wash., Abe Muir, international vice-president of the Brotherhood, said the carpenters will never work a stick of C. I. O. lumber, "and if we don't work it, there's no use producing it."

In Tacoma, carpenters working at the St. Regis Kraft Company, a pulp mill, quit Saturday and refused to touch a shipment of lumber delivered there from the St. Paul and Tacoma mill, the largest of the numerous lumber producers in this area.

Later carpenters worked the lumber, but only because, they said, rank and file workers at the St. Paul mill had not yet approved action of the woodworkers' delegates at a recent convention which voted C. I. O. affiliation.

HENPECKED, PERHAPS

"I've worked under the same boss for twenty years." "That's nothing. It's my silver wedding next week."—"Labor."

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